PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1889--SIXTEEN PAGES.

SUBSCRIBER.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# 'he M()H)

The first week of our Midseason sacrifice sale of Men's and Boys' Suits was such an unqualified success, we have decided to continue the

# GREAT BARGAIN PICNIC

For one week more. As nearly all of the suits we placed on sale last Monday were closed out during the week, we have placed twenty-five more styles of Men's All-wool Suits that were manufactured to sell at \$12 to \$15 on our

\$9.33

Bargain table, These Suits are of our own manufacture, are elegantly made and trimmed, and are perfect fitters. At our Rochester factory they found that they had more suits on hand than they wanted May 1. They had to be sacrificed in order to close out the entire stock. If a deep cut had to be made, who were so much entitled to the bargains as the Model's customers? See the samples in our show windows. Come in and examine the goods. You will find them to be even better than we claim.

### SPECIAL SALE

This week we offer fifteen cases of men's light colored fur stiff hats, In pearl, nutria, brown and tan at

Other houses will ask you \$1.75 and \$2.00 for the same qualities.

## BOYS' DEPARTMENT

Light-Colored Stiff Hats | We continue this week the great sale of Boys' and Children's Suits.

Boys' Suits, ages 14 to 18, in all-wool Cheviots and Cassimeres,

Worth and sold all over at \$10, \$12 and \$13.50. Children's Suits, ages 4 to 14, in Tricots, all-wool Cassimeres and Cheviots,

\$4.33

Worth \$5, \$6 and \$7.

### SPECIAL SALE

Linen Collars and Cuffs

Wednesday only, we shall place on sale 500 dozen Linen Collars, and 200 dozen Linen Cuffs, all sizes in collars from 12 to 171/2. New spring shapes at

> 5c each for Collars. 10c a pair for Cuffs.

We need not urge you to come for these bargains. The suits we sold last week are our best advertisement for this week's sale. They speak louder than words.

# MODEL CLOTHING CO

ROTHSCHILD, HAYS & CO., Proprietors.

INDIANAPOLIS ATTRACTIONS The Coming May Musical Festival

# · Take the Popular "Bee-Line" for the Haunts of Rip Van Winkle.

The haunts of "old Rip," in the Catskill mountains, grow in popularity from year to year as the most attractive region for a summer home. When all the rest of the world is hot and muggy, the Catskills are cool and refreshing. It is truly an enchanted region of perpetual coolness and refreshing breezes. The cost of a summer residence or tour necessarily depends on one's habits and resources. There is no region where the poor and rich alike can secure so much for their money as in the Catskill Mountains. People of affluence have abundant opportunities for displaying their preference for the large hotels, while those of small incomes have it in their power to grade their "outing" expenses down to the narrowest limits. The "Bee-line" is the popular route to the Catskills and all summer resorts in the New York and New England States, and those contemplating a trip down East will find it to their interest to consult a "Bee-line" Agent before purchasing tickets.

T. C. PECK, Pass, Agt.

Please note that the Bee-line is the direct all-rail and only Drawing-room car line to the Catskill Mountains.

## SIX PER CENT.

We have some money to place on first mortgage on Indianapolis property at 6 per cent., with the privilege of paying the loan off at any time, or part of it, by giving notice.

JOHN S. SPANN & CO., 86 East Market Street.

JUST OPENED. AUGUST C. SMITH, MERCHANT TAILOR,

27 Virginia Avenue Surgical Instruments & Appliances russes, Supporters, Deformity Braces, Crutches, omizers, Optical Goods, Artificial Eyes, and everying in Surgical Instruments and Appliances.

WM. H. ARMSTHONG & CO.'S

Surgical Instrument House,
92 South Illinois street. IMPORTANT TO

The Coming May Musical Festival

Indianapolis has changed much in the post 10 years.
Great progress has been made, and her strides to:
In population the increase has been adolog people in 10 years. Pure public and private buildings have corrects have been paved, electricity has succeeded 480, natural gab has succeeded wood and coal, clear atmosphere. Visitors are greeted ty the fluest depot in a merica. Culture has an abiding place to indianate commercial growth of the city. Not pace with the control of the city of the city of the control of the city of t

NOW IS THE TIME TO COME AND BUY

conference. In this class was a plan to settle disputes concerning land titles in settle disputes concerning land titles in same and the settle disputes of Samoa have been acquiring land so fast in Apia that little remains for the natives, and it is claimed that their titles in many instances are doubtful, as the land was given to them by irresponsible natives in exchange for liquor and trifles. This committee was also intrusted with the work of settling the form of the government at Apia.

97 and 99 East Washington St.

Open MONDAY and SATURDAY Evenings.

### NOW IS THE TIME

To get your PICTURES FRAMED from choice Moldings, in the latest styles, on short notice, at

HUNTERS' MART, 94 East Washington Street.

### LENOX ART WORK

New materials for Table Covers, Scarfs, Throws, Tidies and Cushions. NEW DRAPERY SILKS We show an unusual large assortment in this department.

New designs in Stamping Patterns.

4 West Washington St.

WALL-PAPER. Once more we wish to call your attention to our line of wall-paper. This weather will soon put a stop to spring cleaning up, and to those who have waited for warm weather, we can say it is here. Our prices on wall-paper range from 5c per bolt upward.

CATHCART, CLELAND & CO. 26 East Washington St. Plenty of experienced workmen.

# FOSTER & SON

Merchant Tailors,

20 N. Illinois St., Bates House. FLANNEL SHIRTS

At WHELDEN'S Gents' Furnishing

Store, Denison House.

the road. So Mr. Yerkes sent for the wise man of San Francisco, who is supposed to know all about cable roads. He looked things over, and said: 'Oh, we can fix this easily. Your grips wear out the rope; I'll grease the rope, and then the friction will be reduced.' So Mr. Yerkes's men greased that loop-line, and since then people have been walking. The cable is so slippery that when the grip strikes a place that brings an extra strain on, it it fails to hold to the rope, the car stops and the passengers walk." The Sioux Will Dispose of Their Land. Pierre, D. T., May '8.—The Indians at the Cheyenne agency, at the recent big council, decided on the manner of treating with the Sioux commission. They have appointed, out of the different tribes, a council of fifty, and twelve were elected judges. The council decided upon a plan of action for the entire tribe, who are bound by their action. The judges will report to the commission and have all dealings with them. At the meeting of the council this week many speeches were made on the Sioux bill, and a large majority favored accepting its provisions at once.

Why the Passengers Walk.

CHICAGO, May 18.—A morning paper prints the following: "The wear and tear on the North Side cable loop-line has been something fearful from the first, and the frequency with which new cables have had to be purchased was cutting a considerable figure in the expense account of the road. So Mr. Yerkes sent for the wise man of San Francisco, who is supposed to be a line of the contraction.

As you like it. Gray and faded whiskers may be changed to their natural and even color—brown or black—by using Buckingham's Dye. Try it.

### SETTLING THE SAMOAN ROW

The American Commissioners Successful in Carrying Important Points.

Malietoa's Restoration to Power, a Tripartite Government, and the Final Independence of Samoa Thought to Be Assured.

The Kaiser Emphatic in His Demand for a Settlement of the Mining Troubles.

Bismarck Arouses His Opponents and Then Gets in a Rage Himself—Jefferson Davis's Niece Charged with Murder-The Czar.

### THE SAMOAN CONFERENCE.

Carry all the Important Points. [Copyright, 1889, by the New York Associated Press. BERLIN, May 18 .- The fourth session of the Samoan conference, which was held yesterday, took place in the small room of the Department of Foreign Affairs, in which the other three meetings have been held. The appartment is furnished with extreme simplicity. There is space for little besides a long table, at which the commissioners sit. The meeting was called to order shortly after 2 P. M. by Count Herbert Bismarck, who presides at all the meetings, in accordance with the established custom that the highest representative of the government of the country in which a conference is held shall preside. Count Herbert sits at the upper end of the table, just back of a plain little desk which the late Emperor Frederick used during his brief reign. He was flanked by two colleagues. Next to Baron Von Horstein, who saton Count Herbert's right, came Mr. Kasson, then Mr. Phelps, and then Mr. Bates, the American commissioners. At the other end of the table the two secretaries of the commission, Mr. Bauclerck, a secretary of the British Foreign Office, and Herr Stemlech, of the German Foreign

Office, were busily engaged recording the proceedings. At Count Herbert's left was Dr. Kranel, the third German commissioner. Then followed Sir Edward Malet, Mr. Scott and Mr. Crowe, the English representatives, in the order named. None of the commissioners was in uniform or court dress, but all wore black frock coats.

The proceedings were almost entirely formal. They consisted chiefly in listening to the reports of the various sub-committees, which have been holding daily sessions ever since the conference met. At these meetings the real work of the conference has been transacted, and, as nearly as can be learned, the American commissioners have succeeded in carrying every important point they set out to obtain. Indeed, so prevalent is this feeling in Berlin, that the Berlin press and other influential papers in Germany complain of the success of the Americans.

While the greatest secrecy in regard to

While the greatest secrecy in regard to the proceedings is maintained, and hereto-fore nothing much beyond the fact that the meetings had been held was known, it can now be stated that excepting the question of indemnity for German sailors killed and beheaded by the Samoans and one or two minor points, the work of the commission is about over. It is thought that the restoration of Malietoa to power is assured, and that the plan for a tripartite government in Samoa, for which the American commissioners contasted, against the German plan for one representative selected by the three powers, will surely be put into effect. It is also more than likely that the commission has decided in favor of the absolute independence of Samoa, the commission has decided in favor of the absolute independence of Samoa, as soon as the people there demonstrate their ability to go alone. The indemnity question is yet to come up. It may prolong the meetings of the conference some weeks, but this is believed to be the only point on which there is likely to be a serious contest. The question of Klein's cennection with the affairs in which the German sailors were killed has not come up, nor 1s there any likelihood of its doing so. Neither will the commission hear testimony of any kind. During the past meetings of the conference and the committees the only point of difference has been between the German and American commissioners, the attitude of the English members being neutral. Their influence has generally been cast with a view of settling the question as expeditiously as possible. They have, howpeditiously as possible. They have, however, been strongly in favor of having a Protestant for king of Samoa, which is thought to indicate their preference for Malietoa, who was trained in an English Protestest college.

The most important work of the conference has been done by what is known as the working committee, consisting of Dr. Kranet, Assistant Secretary of State for Germany, and Messrs. Scott and Bates, and to which Messrs. Crowe and Phelps were added as advisers, the first-named on account of his long experience in British commercial affairs, and the last named because of his long experience in America in the tariff and of his

perience in America in the tariff and of his experience in establishing a government out of the discordant elements in Lousiana. The duty of this committee has been the preparation of material for the general conference. In this class was a plan to

also intrusted with the work of settling the form of the government at Apia..

It is rumored that the plan agreed on is that America, Germany and England shall each appoint a representative, and that three more members of a board of control shall be chosen by the rate-payers. No liquor shall be sold to natives, although foreigners can have such stores as they choose in their private houses. Fire-arms are only to be sold to the government, and then only under certain restrictions, which are only to be sold to the government, and then only under certain restrictions, which prevent their use except for keeping the peace. A plan for giving the Samoans a revenue has also been devised, which provides for the re-establishment of their right to impose import and export duties, which right is taken from them by the existing Samoan treaty. It is understood that the representatives of the three governments have expressed confidence of being able to obtain from their government this concession to help the Samoans. sion to help the Samoans,

The stay of the American commissioners in Berlin is being made very pleasant. They are overwhelmed with social attentions from distinguished residents. One of the pleasantest incidents which has occurred was the call they made on Prince Bismarck, at his request, which was a special mark of consideration, as the Prince, being in feeble health, rarely goes out or receives any one.

To-day was the first time any of the delegates showed a willingness to talk with newspaper men about the work accomplished. This morning, when a reporter of the Associated Press visited Mr. Phelps, at the Kaiserhof Hotel, where the indefatigable commissioner was found up to his eyes in work, and announced his mission, Mr. Phelps said: "The proceedings of the conference cannot be disclosed, but I may say, through you, to but I may say, through you, to America, that nothing is interfering with the successful conclusion of our labors but the cry of the European press that Germany is giving up everything. This charge is persistently made, and is naturally irritating our co-laborers. Moreover, it is not true that mutual concessions have been made. Germany is no more willing than America to yield anything that will insure Samoan independence and give the natives a better chance. This is the prime impulse of the German as well as of the American delegation."

The best indication that the conference paring a successful close is found in the of our labors but the cry of the European

fact that the Emperor has invited all the members to a reception at the Schloss on Monday. Only a few days ago the delegates were informed that an audience could not be given earlier than the 27th inst. The proceedings at yesterday's sitting showed such progress toward an assured settlement on every point that. Prince Bismarck decided to expedite the reception. The National Gazette states that another plenary sitting will conclude the conference. The Foreign Office, however, does not expect so speedy a termination. The committee on form of government will present an amended report on Tuesday. The same sitting will hear parts of the protocol prepared on land tenure and the municipal administration of Apia. In view of the detailed work remaining to be disposed of, two or more plenary sittings appear to be inevitable.

Lieutenant Buckingham has received a summons on official business in London, and will leave on Tuesday. He will be replaced at the conference by Mr. Crosby, the second secretary of the American legation. Mr. Crowe will return to his post at the English embassy in Paris on the 28th inst. Sir Edward Malet, the British embassador, will entertain the delegates before Mr. Crowe's departure. Count Herbert Bismarck will give a grand banquet at the close of the conference.

### TROUBLES OF THE FATHERLAND.

The Emperor Growing Impatient Over the Strike-Bismarck Attacks the Socialists. [Copyright, 1889, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, May 18 .- The Emperor, impatient

at the delay in bringing about peace between the miners and employers, has directed the president of the province of Westphalia to convey to the mining companies his emphatic desire to accelerate a compromise. It is reported that the president has resigned, the Emperor blaming him for allowing affairs to drift, and also for sending out false alarms as to encounters between strikers and the military. Dr. Hintzpeter, who is now, by command of the Emperor, making a tour of the strike districts, in order to hear both sides is charged to warn the mine-owners that the government will resent their action is they refuse to grant the essential claim the men. The power of the government to make employers feel the weight of its displeasure lies at hand. The mine-owners have obtained during recent years many favors. They have secured special tariffs throughout Germany, and have been granted low freight rates to Hamburg, Bremen, Belgium and Holland, in order to enable them to compete with English coal. These privileges are readily assailable if the companies are contumacious. While the state of the mines is most prosperous, the condition of the men is yearly more wrotehed.

The Bourse quotations show an enormous advance in shares. For instance, the Dortmund Union mine shares have risen 50 per advance in shares. For instance, the Dortmund Union mine shares have risen 50 per cent. within two years, and meanwhile some of the men at Dortmund have earned a beggarly 12s 6d weekly. Recently the owners have withdrawn some allowances hitherto granted to the men, and have increased the severity of the fines imposed upon the miners. For instance, there is the practice called "nullen," by which nothing is allowed a miner for any car-load of coal which lacks full weight. The owners sell this coal, but the man working under ground, often naked, in a temperature upwards of twenty degrees Reaumer, which is common to the deep Westphalia pits gets nothing if the car is not quite full Public feeling is becoming more and morpronounced in favor of the men. The palaysis of the iron and steel industry, consequent upon lack of a sufficient supply of coal, intensifies the feeling of discontent existing outside of the coal district. In the event of the failure of a speedy settlement of the trouble the government will convene a conference of employers and workmen, under a neutral president, which shall be empowered to arbitrate the differences.

Criticism on the alleged violent phrase of the Emparent of the workmen, which shall be empowered to the coal district of the shall be empowered to the shall ged violent phrase of the Emparent of the workmen, which shall be empowered to the shall ged violent phrase of the Emparent of the workmen, which shall be empowered to the shall ged violent phrase of the Emparent of the workmen, which shall be empowered to the second differences.

empowered to arbitrate the differences.

Criticism on the alleged violent phrase of the Emperor to the workmen's delegates, that, if they resisted the troops he would have all of them shot (Lasse er alles neben den haufen schiessen), led to a semi-official denial that the Emperor made use of a phrase which bade fair to become a historic illustration of his despotic disregard of the life of the masses. The official version of the stenographer present does not contain the words. The delegates say that the Emperor, striking the pommel of his sword, warned them that he would make them feel his power if they resisted the authorities. His subsequent assurances of sympathy softened the severity of the warning. Herren Liebknecht and Bebel invited the delegates to confer with the Socialist members of the Reichstag, but they declined, having noted the Emperor's remark, "Don't associate your movement with the Socialists," said the Emperor; "denn fuhl mich ist zeder social demokrat gleich pedentend mit recht und Vaterland's feind."

The building-trades strike in Berlin is The building-trades strike in Berlin

given their masters until Monday to answer their demands. The climax of the movement will probably be reached in June, several of the largest workmen's associations having postponed the general strike until then.

In the Reichstag, to-day, when the aged workmans' insurance bill came up for third reading. Prince Bismarck made an acrid speech. He said that he was not surprised that the Socialists, the Freisinnige party, and the Poles opposed the bill, but he had not expected that Conservatives would assume a hostile attitude toward proposals affecting the innermost depths of proposals affecting the innermost depths of the whole empire. In concluding, he said: "I wish the bill to be disposed of before the next election, for no one knows whether we shall have as much leisure next year as we shall have as much leisure next year as now. I beg Conservatives, Imperialists and Nationals to free themselves from the Socialist, Polish, Guelph, French and Freisinnige parties." After a reply from Herr Bamberger the House adjourned. Prince Bismarck's appeal is likely to induce the government groups to give warmer support to the measure. The opposing Nationals and ultraConservatives will again refrain from voting, leaving Prince Bismarck to rely upon the former majority. Prince Bismarck will entertain a large number of members of the Reichstag at

Fruhschoppen on Monday morning.
The Bundesrath has approved, without alteration, Article 4, of the penal code, embodying in the common law provisions hitherto specially applicable to the Socialists. The government will not venture to test the Reichstag on the code during the

Bismarck in a Rage. BERLIN, May 18 .- In his speech in the Reichstag, to-day, Prince Bismarck expressed doubt whether the Fresinning party had not supported the army bill from necessity rather than from

"Fie," exclaimed Herr Richter, resenting the imputation.

"Whoever says 'fie' to me," warmly retorted the Chancellor, "is impudent."

Herr Bamberger declared that the Chancellor's action could only produce personal hatred. At this point Bismarck abruptly left the chamber.

### GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A Niece of Jefferson Davis Charged with

Slowly Poisoning Her Husband to Death. LONDON, May 18 .- Mrs. Maybricht, a mece of Jefferson Davis, and a French Canadian aristocrat by birth, bas been arrested at Liverpool on the charge of poisoning her husband with arsenic. Mr. Maybricht, who was a prominent merchant, died with symptoms of slow poisoning. His brother Michael, known as Stephen Adams, a musical composer, and other relatives hesitated to act on the reports circulated as to the cause of death. To-day the county migistrate, Colonel Biddell, accompanied by the chief of police, went to the Maybricht residence. They were told that the lady was ill in bed. Medical men were was a prominent merchant, died with Maybricht residence. They were told that the lady was ill in bed. Medical men were summoned, and after an examination they pronounced her fit to hear the charge. Her solicitor demanded to know the nature of the evidence. The chief of police responded that he had grave evidence that the woman had given arsenic to her husband from time to time. The officials went to the bedroom where the woman lay, haggard but composed. The magistrate directed that she be removed to the Kirkdale jail, where she [Continued on Second Page.]

### REVERSING LAND RULINGS

Faulty Decisions of Commissioner Sparks Overturned by His Successor.

Assistant Secretary Chandler Makes an Interpretation of the Homestead Law That Is of Great Importance to Settlers.

Commissioner Tanner's Plan for Expediting Work of the Pension Bureau.

The Growing Crops in Good Condition, Except in a Few Sections—Postmasters Appointed -The District Marshalship

### THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

The Land Office Makes a Ruling That Will Affect Many Settlers in the West. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 18 .- No man in the last administration received so much merited abuse as William A. J. Sparks, Commissioner of the General Land Office. Every settler in the Northwest who had anything to do with Sparks's administration knows how exceedingly difficult it was to secure the signature of that gentleman on his papers, which was a necessary preliminary to securing a patent for the public land which he had taken up in good faith. A great many of the decisions of Commissioner Sparks are now coming up for review on appeal by the homesteaders and pre-emption ists who failed to secure the consideration to which they think themselves entitled. Assistant Secretary Chandler has general charge of all these appeal cases in the Interior Department, and Mr. Chandler shows not only marked legal ability, but what is much more to be desired—common sense—in handling these cases. There was an instance of this to-day, when an appeal from the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, made on the 28th of October, 1887, in the case of Geo.

T. Ward, was decided.

T. Ward, was decided.

Commissioner Sparks rejected the final proof of Ward on his pre-emption declaratory statement for the quarter section in the Chadron district of Nebrasba. Ward proved that he had complied with all the requirements of the law. He had taken up the land; had resided upon it continuously; had spent sev eral hundred dollars in improvements; had broken up the required number of acres of land, and had earned the money to make this improvement by working at his trade—that of carpenter—in the town of Chadron. Sparks rejected his final proof solely upon the ground that his wife and six children did not live on the place. Ward proved that his wife had declined to follow him from Iowa simply because she desired to educate her children, and found the facilities in her old home in the found the facilities in her old home in the Hawkeye State greater than was offered in

te comparatively new settlement in the cinity of her husband's home. Sparks aeld that because Ward's wife continued to reside in Iowa, therefore, his entry was

Assistant Secretary Chandler takes an entirely different view. He finds that the man has complied with all the requirements of the law, and that he pre-empted the claim in perfect good faith. He therefore holds that the final proof should be accepted, and that Ward's title to his quarter section should be perfected. The decision is of the present importance throughout ion is of the utmost importance throughout the Northwest.

### NEW PENSION DIVISION.

Commissioner Tanner Will Make a Change in the Method of Examining Claims. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 18.-It is said that Commissioner Tanner intends to establish an entirely new division in his office. At the present time the claims of soldiers go to different examiners, according to the State to which the soldier was assigned when he entered the service of the government. It has been the custom for all examiners to hasten what are called original cases at the expense of applicants for an increase of pensions. The result is that while original cases are well up, the claims for increase are far behind. Commissioner Tanner proposes to have one division in his of-fice devoted entirely to increase claims, no matter what may happen the original element of the soldier applicant. It is be-lieved that this course will have a decided effect in hastening to final action cases which have been delayed in some instances for as long as three or four years.

### WEATHER AND CROPS.

Favorable Reports for the Past Week-A. Portion of Indiana in Need of Rain. WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Signal Office weather-crop bulletin for the week ending Saturday, May 18, says: "The weather during the past week was favorable for growing crops in all sections, except in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, where hot, dry weather and the absence of rain was unfavorable for cotton, and has doubtless caused some damage to small grains in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and southern portions of Louisiana and Missis-

Sippi.

Throughout the wheat regions of the central valley and the Northwest recent rains greatly improved the crop conditions, and also lessened the chances of injury from chinch and cut-worms, which were rapidly increasing in some sections. The cold weather and snows in the Northwest have doubtless affected the crops favorably in that section. In Texas the weather was favorable for wheat, which is now being harvested, but oats were somewhat injured by drought. All other crops were

The rains which occurred in the early part of the week in Kentucky and Tennes-see, although not sufficient, greatly benefited all crops, but it is probable than these rains did not occur sufficiently early Generally throughout New England, the middle Atlantic States and States north of the Ohio river the week was especially favorable, and all crops are making satisfactory progress, except in portions of In-diana where the drought continues, but there is a prospect, however, of rain in that section within the next forty-eight hours. These rains will probably extend southward over the greater portion of the cotton region, where they are much needed. Slight damage resulted from hall in some sections of Tennessee and Iowa."

MINOR MATTERS. Another Gist of Fourth-Class Postoffice Ap-

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 18 .- Indiana postmasters were appointed as follows: Beverly Radcliff, Algiers, Pike county, vice 8. Green, Kosciusko county, vice S. Melick; J. N. Hopkins, Fort Branch, Gibson county, vice C. F. Garrison, removed; Adam Bowz, Goldsmith, Tipton county, vice John H. Coppeck, removed; D. Brumbaugh, Gravelton, Kosciusko county, vice W. J. Brown, resigned; A. C. Sisson, Hazleton, Gibson county, vice J. H. Briver, removed; D. H. Lessig, Leesburg, Kosciusko county, vice J. H. Irvin, removed; John F. Tweedy, Lincolnville, Wabash county, vice J. W. Billeter, removed; W. W. Ackerman, Lowell, Lake county, vice M. Castle, removed; W. C. Wilkinson, Mentone, Kosciusko county, vice L. S. Ciayton, removed; W. H. Burns, Milford, Kosciusko county, vice Levi Keepes, removed; John A. Mock.